

Desk, and read. The name of Daniel M. Fox was withdrawn. The Secretary then called the roll, and the following was announced as the first ballot: Packer, 69; Cass, 48; Hancock, 24; McDowell, 5. From Mr. Fox's name was withdrawn before presenting the second ballot, which resulted as follows: Packer, 68; Cass, 47; Hancock, 19. Asa Packer, having a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869. Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor: HON. ASA PACKER, OF CARBON COUNTY. For Judge of the Supreme Court: HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Assembly: Hon. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp. Register and Recorder: GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough. Treasurer: WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough. Commissioner: JAMES E. NEASON, Cleared Township. Poor House Director: JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough. Auditor: ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

DECLINATION.—John H. Kennedy, Esq., the nominee for County Auditor, has sent a letter of declination (assigning business engagements as his reason for doing so) to F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., Chairman of Co. Com., and Anthony Anna, Esq., of Chest twp., his has consented to fill the vacancy.

The Nominations. It was apparent long before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention that the nomination for Governor would narrow itself down to a contest between Judge Packer and Gen. Cass. They were both unexceptionable men for the position, and the choice of either could not have been a mistake. At the same time, it is very certain that if Gen. Hancock had permitted his name to be used in the Convention he would not have encountered any serious opposition. For reasons satisfactory to himself, he declined being a candidate, and the Convention acted discreetly in deferring to his own expressed wish.

ASA PACKER, of Carbon county, was nominated on the second ballot. The whole life of Asa Packer is an instructive example of what can be effected by a man of honesty of purpose, perseverance of character, sound, discriminating judgment, and great administrative ability. He is emphatically a self-made man, and indebted for his wonderful success in life, and for his present high position before the people of Pennsylvania, to those sterling qualities, both of head and heart, that have marked his career from the day that he first set his foot on our soil, a poor and unknown boy. He is not an orator, as that term is generally understood—a class of men which the country has had a surfeit—but he belongs to that order of earnest men, few in numbers but great in purpose, who have made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and who have been the great public benefactors of those sections of our country in which their lot has been cast. The valley of the Lehigh has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of ASA PACKER, and to no living man is that rich and flourishing section of our State so much indebted for its steady and rapid development of her inexhaustible mineral wealth as to Judge Packer, and no man more deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of her people. No man ever impeached his character for integrity—no spot or blemish stains his private reputation. Rich in this world's goods, he has dispensed his wealth with a liberal hand and for the most praiseworthy and beneficent purposes. "Lehigh University" will stand as an enduring monument of the liberality and philanthropy of ASA PACKER, long after the present and future generations shall have passed away.—Such is a brief but imperfect notice of the leading features in the character of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, for although it is a sound maxim in politics as well as in war never to underestimate the strength of your opponent, yet we will not permit ourselves to entertain the least doubt about his triumphant election. To do so, after almost three years of bitter and humiliating experience, would be a direct and unparliamentary imputation on the virtue and intelligence of the people. In our candidate we feel an honest and sincere pride. With ASA PACKER in the Executive chair, imbecility and the corrupt influences of the "ring" will disappear, and honesty and intelligence will again exercise their legitimate control over public affairs. Courts of law will not be swept out of existence to subserv a base party purpose; honor and truth will once more have an abiding place in the Executive chamber; pardons will cease to be a commodity of traffic, nor will the broad realm of the Commonwealth ever again be prostituted either to obtain a fraudulent military vote or to nullify the legal election returns of a Congressional district on the floor of the House of Representatives.

OF CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., the candidate for the Judge of the Supreme Court, a citizen of our own county, and who is well known and honored throughout the State, but little need be said. Mr. Pershing represented Cambria county for five consecutive years in the lower branch of the Legislature, and occupied a deservedly high position in that body as a ready and skillful debater. He retired from the Legislature with an unimpaired reputation and with clean hands. His ability as a lawyer is freely acknowledged, while his character for integrity is universally conceded. Of him it may with positive assurance be affirmed, that he would never soil his judicial robes with the dirt and filth of partisan politics.

Such is the ticket which the Convention has presented to the people of the State for their support. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by great harmony and the utmost enthusiasm, the sure harbingers of a glorious victory. Let that same spirit mark the campaign; let us resolve to win success, and we will win; and then old democratic Pennsylvania, with all her bright and glorious recollections, will be herself again.

The Democratic County Ticket.

We have withheld any extended notice of the nominees of the Democratic County Convention until the Democratic State Convention should announce our candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. Now that the Convention has placed before the people that statesman, philanthropist, and, what is more in these days of corruption, that honest man, ASA PACKER, and given to Cambria county the candidate for the Supreme Bench in the person of her honored son, Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, we shall give a brief glance at the County nominations.

No convention ever had a greater number of competent and reliable democrats from among whom to choose its standard-bearers, and while all the candidates nominated are eminently qualified for their respective positions, it is not too much to say that others of equally strong claims upon the democracy, and equally competent, were postponed by the convention.

Capt. JOHN PORTER was re-nominated for Assembly by acclamation—a fitting compliment to one who went to Harrisburg poor and returned poor, but "with hands unstained by plunder." For Register and Recorder GEORGE W. OATMAN was the choice of the convention. He was a candidate three years ago, but his claims were postponed to those of JAMES GRIFFIN, Esq., the present upright and laborious incumbent, and he turned in and labored actively for his competitor and the whole ticket. His present nomination over democrats who, like himself, are honest and competent, is sufficient proof of his integrity and ability. Indeed, his high qualifications are admitted by all.

Capt. WILLIAM LINTON, the nominee for Treasurer, like Capt. PORTER, served his country in the "tented field." Honest, manly and generous, he is a favorite with the true-hearted democracy. The convention, with many candidates before it of eminent fitness, selected JAMES E. NEASON, of Clearfield township, for the position of County Commissioner. Mr. Neason has never held or sought an office, but his election will certainly put "the right man in the right place." A thrifty and industrious farmer, he will be a watchful guardian of the interests and the money of the people.

JOHN BLOCH, our candidate for Poor Director, is an honest, intelligent mechanic, who did not seek the office, but who will fill it with energy and integrity. He is a German by birth, and his nomination is a fitting compliment to the unflinching German democracy.

ANTHONY ANNA, our candidate for Auditor, is an intelligent gentleman and good accountant, and will make a splendid officer. Such is the ticket. Every man from Governor down to Auditor is worthy the support of every democrat. Therefore let the watchword of the democracy be "The ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

Mississippi and Texas. The ways of Grant are not easily comprehended. He pledged himself, as several telegraph dispatches from Washington assured the country, to leading citizens of the above named States, that elections should be held therein in the early part of September, before the cotton picking season would commence. This was right and proper, if he had only adhered to it, for it is well known that when the work of securing the cotton crop has once commenced it will not permit of any interruption until it has been completed. A planter who has a large cotton crop to secure cannot afford to run the risk of the negroes attending political gatherings, and thereby perhaps lose the one-half of it. A single day, just at that particular time, is of vast importance to him and his interests. This promise was made by the President before the Virginia election took place. The result of that election disappointed and alarmed the Cabinet, as well as the radical leaders generally. It would not do to permit Mississippi and Texas to repeat the lesson of Virginia, as they were certain to do, before the elections would come off in Pennsylvania and Ohio in October. Its political effect on those States was both apprehended and feared. Butwell, therefore, snuffing the political breeze from afar, induced Grant and his Cabinet to postpone the elections in those two States until the 30th day of November—the most inconvenient time in the whole year for holding it. No other reason for the sudden change can be assigned than the one we have mentioned, and it cannot be defended on any principle of honesty or a decent regard for the convenience and interests of those two unconstructed States.

If Grant and his Cabinet suppose that the result of the election in Pennsylvania would have been materially affected by the action of the people of Mississippi and Texas, they are laboring under a fatal delusion. This will be made perfectly clear and manifest to their short-sighted visions in October, and then they can prepare themselves for the response to the verdict of the Old Keystone which will be given by these two Southern States on the 30th day of November. Pennsylvania has a stern duty to perform to herself and to the country, and she means to do it effectually, as Boutwell & Co. will learn in sorrow and in shame.

General Hancock's Letter.

This following is the full text of General Hancock's letter withholding permission to use his name in connection with the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and which was read before the recent Democratic State Convention: SAINT PAUL, May 21st, 1869. DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure to receive your favor of May 1st last, just before leaving Washington for the west. My occupation and duties prevent me from promptly replying to your communication, and such is to be regretted, for I was as well prepared to express to you my views then as now—and by having promptly written I would have avoided the appearance of hesitation.

My views on the subject, concerning which you have addressed me, have never changed, and I have freely expressed them to all persons who have in any form communicated with me to that end. I am averse to obtruding myself on the public, and have therefore avoided writing anything for publication, although I have authorized my correspondents to make any other proper use of my sentiments. I write to you with the same limitation as to the publication of my letter may be applied, and for the same reasons.

I feel highly honored by the preference shown me in old Northumberland, as expressed in your letter, but unwillingly accept the high honor which you propose to confer by casting your influence for me in the coming convention for Governor, now close at hand. I must state, without reservation, that under existing circumstances cannot permit the use of my name in that connection. Were I civilly distinguished I would be more agreeable to me than to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have, however, followed the profession of arms since boyhood; and now that I have acquired considerable military experience, I am not disposed to enter upon a life for which I am much less prepared by experience and education.

In declining to permit the use of my name I have considered that an injury would result to the cause of the Democracy, and to the men, knowing its interests far better than myself, whom the people would be pleased to honor, and who could render more efficient service to the Democracy than myself. I am truly yours, WINSLOW SCOTT HANCOCK. To Messrs. G. H. Gandy, Wm. Mitchell, Chas. Meade, Wm. H. Hutter, James Veal, L. H. Merryman, B. B. Welch and Z. Hagerman, Bethlehem, Pa.

THE Public Ledger is an independent paper and has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in Philadelphia. To show its estimate of the character of ASA PACKER we publish the following extract from an article which appeared in its columns on the day after the nomination of that gentleman: "Asa Packer, through his entire career, has been widely known as an earnest, thorough-going, consistent Democrat, of the old school. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for many years, and has served in 1843, and a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for the Thirteenth District from 1853 to 1857. At the Democratic National Convention, held in New York, he received the entire vote of Pennsylvania, and was nominated for the Presidency for fourteen ballots, and was only withdrawn in favor of General W. S. Hancock. The nomination of Judge Packer as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is a becoming compliment to a life spent in honest industry, and to a character of blameless purity and unspotted integrity."

The last Hollidaysburg Standard speaks of the Democratic candidates in this county as "gentlemen of worth and character and great personal popularity," and pays the following high but none the less deserved tribute to the character of our nominee for Assembly, Capt. John Porter: "The re-nomination of Mr. Porter for Assembly was a merited compliment to an honest legislator as ever occupied a seat in our Legislature. He is a man of high moral character, a tax payer of the State when they are once more represented by a majority of just such men as he at Harrisburg. May his tribe increase!"

IS our paper this week will be found an admirable sketch of the life of Judge Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was republished in Forney's Philadelphia Press, with a complimentary editorial notice, on the 14th of last December. Anticipating at that time that Mr. Packer would be the nominee of our party for Governor, we preserved the paper for the use we now make of it. It will amply repay a careful perusal.

COMMUNICATION. LIFE ILLUSTRATIONS.—No. 1. EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS. The present mode of examining teachers is not well calculated to elicit what they know. Six or eight questions on six or eight branches of knowledge will not bring out the latent knowledge of any mind. Without any desire to underrate the ability of County Superintendents to examine, we wish merely in this article to show that teachers are often marked too low. Perhaps forty teachers are examined in one day, and if each gets six questions, it will require two hundred and forty questions to be asked and answered. A Superintendent, while six questions will not give margin enough to arrive at any tolerable decision as to the merits of each candidate. We will illustrate by calling up the splinters of Socrates, Virgil, Bacon, Newton, Voltaire, Webster, Adams and Benton, as a class of teachers, and by holding an examination. Socrates—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Bacon—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Newton—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Voltaire—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Webster—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Adams—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Benton—How many questions do you know? Answer—Six. Mr. Socrates, please state in what city Homer, the poet, was born? Answer—I cannot tell. Mr. Virgil, which is the highest city in the world? Answer—I declare I don't know. Mr. Bacon, where is the Blewfield river and mud lake? Answer—I am not able to say. Mr. Newton, how many Popes have there been, and who was the 41st? Answer—I cannot answer. Mr. Voltaire, on what day and in what month was the battle of Arbelia fought? Answer—I am not able to answer that question. Mr. Webster, whether is Lake Erie or Massachusetts the larger? Answer—I am not positive which. Mr. Adams, on what day was the Pirate Kidd executed? Answer—I could not say. Mr. Benton—How many rivers are there in the United States? Answer—I do not know. Here is an intelligent class, yet if they were living we have not the least doubt that they would give the answers indicated. Well, how are they to be marked in this examination? Why very poor, or No 5, which is the same. What! eight of the most learned men that ever lived be marked very poor? Yes. Why? Because they did not answer a single question. Neither could Benjamin Franklin answer to-day one-fourth of the questions in a common school geography.

[From Haney's (N. Y. Journal.) ASA PACKER.]

ASA PACKER was born in the township of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, in the beginning of the year 1806. His grandfather, Elisha Packer, was the most prominent and successful business man of his native town. He was a farmer, tanner, and shoe manufacturer, diligent in business, and not neglectful of those dependent upon him. He was a staunch member of the Baptist denomination, and worshipped in the church erected on the site of the old Pequot Fort, still in existence, and known as the Fort Hill Church. His father, Elisha Packer, Sr., was a man of strong sense, industrious, economical, and of independent character, but never very successful in business. A younger brother of his father, Daniel Packer, however, had a watchful eye to the interests of his nephew, and as soon as Asa was of an age to do something for himself, this Daniel Packer got him a situation in the tannery of Mr. Elias Smith, of North Stonington. Although Asa Packer had enjoyed very limited opportunities of education, these had enabled him to master the rudiments of knowledge, and he was not without a good store of information, and increase his store of information. By diligence, faithfulness, and good temper, the first indications of a many character, he won the confidence, and ultimately the affection of his employer. Despite his youth, he came to be regarded by the tanner as a confidential friend and adviser, and if death had not intervened and broken the connection, Asa Packer would probably have been a partner in the establishment, and ended his life as a tanner. During Mr. Smith's last illness, Asa was his trusted manager, and after the hours of business, his sympathizing friend and companion.

After the death of Mr. Smith, Asa engaged himself to a farmer by the name of John Brown. This farmer was a man of strong character, and still stronger convictions. He was hard handed and hard hearted, able either to hoe his own row in the corn field, or hold his own ground in debate. He was a Democrat of the school of Thomas Jefferson, and always ready to maintain his opinions by reasonable argument, and never so happy as when pitted against a worthy antagonist. From this farmer Asa Packer got the bias which has ever inclined his heart and his judgment to the party, which is now known as the Democracy.

Like all young men of New England, when Asa reached seventeen years of age, he felt that it was time for him to make a serious effort to establish himself in the world. At this time Pennsylvania was attracting great numbers of Eastern men. The tide had not yet set for the more distant Western portions of our national domain. Taken up by the current, in the year 1823, when he was twenty-one years of age, he contained his whole wardrobe, and a few dollars in his purse, Asa Packer set out on foot for Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Arrived at the town of Brooklyn, he apprenticed himself to the trade of carpenter and joiner. He rightly judged that a man in that frontier country was measured by his power to wield the axe, and that the skilled mechanic was the man for whose services there would be the steadiest and most profitable employment. This selection of a trade which involved many work, showed the temper which the young man brought to the task of making his way in a new field and among new friends.

After serving his time as an apprentice, and becoming the master of his business, he continued to work at it assiduously for several years, when he invested his savings in a lot of wild land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and entered upon the hard but free and adventurous life of the pioneer. He made a clearing, and reared with his own hands the cabin to which he soon after brought a bride. The lady whom he selected to be the mistress of his home was a daughter of Zopher Blaklee, a name that is recognized every now and then in Northern Pennsylvania. She proved a worthy wife to Asa Packer in his early struggles. While he was about his work in the fields, or striking sturdy blows in the forest which homed in his homestead on every side, Mrs. Packer was equally hard at work attending to the domestic affairs of the household. Her nimble fingers, with the aid of spinning-wheel, made all the garments worn by the family during the first ten years of their married life. There was no dispute about the authority or sphere of either; each found appropriate work close at hand, and with reciprocating sympathy and counsel.

Here Asa Packer lived eleven years. The circumstance which led to a change in his field of labor, was occasioned by a necessity which he felt to enterprising business men, settlers—that of seeking employment in the thickly-populated districts during a portion of the year, in order to obtain ready money for taxes and articles essential to home comfort and enjoyment. The nearest point where labor could then command cash in hand was a hundred miles away in the Lehigh valley. The journey had to be made on foot, by paths through rough mountain passes and the forests which stretched between the upper waters of the Susquehanna and the Lehigh.

In the valley of the Lehigh, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, representatives of associated capital of Philadelphia, had projected and executed improvements which made the wonderful riches of this section—its coal, iron, timber, lime, cement, and slate—partially available. Hither came Asa Packer, a poor artisan, to labor with his hands, to mix with a crowd of men similarly employed and undistinguished. What has raised Asa Packer so far above the throng of which he then was but a unit?

Observing the character of the country, the almost immeasurable extent of the coal deposits, and the diversity of the rich products of the Lehigh valley, he foresaw the establishment of those extensive collieries, of lines of transportation, and all the immense traffic which time has developed. Here was a field for the highest intelligence and the most untiring energy. Accordingly, in the spring of 1833, when he was twenty-seven years of age, Asa Packer left his farm in Susquehanna county, and permanently settled himself in the Lehigh valley. His advent into a region in which he was destined to accomplish so much, made a great stride. He brought to the new field but a few hundred dollars. His capital lay in his active mind, stout heart, and strong arms, and in industrious and thrifty habits. His first and second summers were employed in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, in which he acted as master of his own boat. The energy which he displayed in this occupation, brought him to the notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and he formed a connection with the company, which was maintained for many years, greatly to his advantage.

About this time Mr. Packer made a visit to his relations at Mystic. To his brother, Robert Packer, and his uncle, Daniel Packer, he gave such an account of the advantages of the coal region that they were induced

to accompany him on his return. They visited in company the collieries established in the valley, and went over the great field just opening for business. Daniel Packer was struck with the magnitude of the opportunity, that he declared that age alone deterred him from closing his business, and selling all his property in Connecticut, and coming to the Lehigh Valley. He advised the brothers to unite their means and engage in business at Mauch Chunk, offering to assist them with money and credit, and to stand behind them in every emergency. This advice exactly accorded with the views of Asa Packer, and the two brothers immediately engaged in business in general merchandise in Mauch Chunk, under the firm name of A. & R. W. Packer, with a capital of five thousand dollars. The most of this money had been saved by Asa Packer from the hard earnings of former years.

The new house started, at the moment of Asa Packer's arrival, was an extended and profitable business. It soon became known by its large transactions both on the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. Its operations on the Lehigh during the fifteen years between 1835 and 1850 embraced a large mercantile business at Mauch Chunk; contracts with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which involved the building of dams and locks on the upper waters of the Lehigh, and the building of a working road, mines leased from the company, and afterward Mr. Packer's own mines near Hazleton, and shipping coal to Philadelphia and New York. A similar shipping business was also done by them on the Schuylkill. They were the first through transporters of coal to the New York market, and it is a fitting return that the business should still continue to be the largest trade in the income of Asa Packer's property. Through his coal mining operations he was brought into close relations with the late Commodore Stockton, and between them there sprung up a warm friendship—a friendship which proved of great value to Mr. Packer at a trying moment when pushing forward to completion the great enterprise of his life, the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Up to the year 1850, the transportation of the coal of the Lehigh valley to market had been altogether by water, but the business had now reached such a magnitude as, in Mr. Packer's judgment, to justify the building of a railroad along the banks of the Lehigh river. Accordingly he urged upon the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company the policy of building a road as a part of their system of transportation. But the project was not favorably regarded by the company. Experience, it was answered, had proved that coal and iron would only pay water freights. The Reading Railroad, which enjoys unusual facilities in grades and water connections, was instanced to clinch the argument. Asa Packer's opinion, however, was not affected by this adverse criticism of his proposition, and he determined to take the matter personally into his own hands.

The ground for a railroad in the Lehigh valley was embraced in a charter for a road of much greater extent, projected by that great Pennsylvania financier, Edward R. Biddle. It was embraced in the charter of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, incorporated April 21, 1846. The first survey was made in the fall of 1850. Not until the 4th of April 1851, seven months before the charter would have expired by its own limitation, did Asa Packer take his place in the board of managers. On the same day the board sanctioned the grading of a mile of railroad near Allentown, and thereby the limitation was avoided. On the 30th of October, 1851, Mr. Packer became owner of a controlling portion of the stock, and acquired the management of the road. He sold the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, a distance of forty-six miles, for a consideration, to be paid in the stock and bonds of the company, the name of which was now changed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to suit its extent and true field of work.

Mr. Packer's proposition was accepted, and he commenced work in November, 1852. The road was graded, and was finished with great rigor. As he received only stock and bonds in payment, he hoarded his whole fortune in the enterprise. In its early completion and profitable working, he saw every dollar of his investment quadrupled, and every acre of land in the Lehigh valley enhanced in value. But it was a heavy load, and many times did it embarrass Mr. Packer to carry it; but his high character, his reputation as a business man, enabled him to command resources which would have been at the service of no other. Commodore Stockton, the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and other rich corporations to whose business the Lehigh road would contribute, also came to Mr. Packer's assistance, and made large advances on its stock and bonds.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was finished and delivered to the company on the 24th of September, 1855, and was put immediately in operation. Its coal freights, which in 1857 amounted to 500,000 tons, in the year 1866 exceeded 2,000,000 tons, 635,000 of which were delivered along its route from Mauch Chunk to Easton, to works which the railroad itself had called into existence.—The addition which it brought to Asa Packer's fortune can be stated only in millions.

Within three years after the opening of the railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton, with connections which made railroads run from the valley to Philadelphia as well as New York, Mr. Packer suggested the extension of a line of railroad into the valley of the Susquehanna, and up that valley to the great table lands of the State of New York, there to connect with the New York and Erie Railroad. This would bring the anthracite coal region within the system of roads leading north on to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and also afford a direct route in connection with the Catawissa and Erie roads to the Great West.

Asa Packer has lived to see the whole of this stupendous conception realized. It is not possible to calculate the benefit which it is destined to confer upon the whole country. It will set the wheels of machinery in motion thousands of miles in the interior as well as at tidewater, and bring about in that section of country that diversity of employment essential to the highest development of the people.

On his return from a trip to Europe in 1856, Mr. Packer announced his intention to found in Lehigh valley an educational institution which should supply to its young men the means of obtaining that knowledge of every branch of the human mind which is so essential to the highest development of the intellect. The branches of education to which it was Mr. Packer's design that the institution should be especially devoted were civil, mechanical, and mining engineering; general and analytical chemistry; mineralogy and metallurgy; analysis of soils and agriculture; architecture and construction; all branches of knowledge of exceptional value in the Lehigh valley. In carrying into effect his purpose, Mr. Packer gave a woodland park, sixty acres in extent, situated on the borders of South Bethlehem, and \$500,000 in money.

This institution, known as the Lehigh University, was formally opened September 1, 1865, and its success has realized the intelligent and beneficent purpose of its founder. By its charter it is made a self-sustain-

ing institution; intended to reach both rich and poor with its advantages; its free schools, and being, as far as possible, to be supported by all the students. No sectarian bigotry limits its beneficent influence to a single religious denomination, but those of every creed find a welcome to its halls.

On the 23d of November, 1865, at a dinner given to Mr. Packer at Bethlehem, as a public acknowledgment of his princely gift, at which many of the most eminent men of the State were present, Col. John W. Purney paid the following eloquent tribute to the guest of the day: "Here is a character and career for youth and manhood to study. Here is a lesson to the one to move on in the path of improvement, and a stimulant to the other never to despair in the darkest hour of disaster and misfortune. We pick out Asa Packer as the miner picks out a piece of coal from which it is taken; we pick him out to show what can be won by personal industry, and kindness to men; by courage in the midst of bad luck; by confidence in the midst of gloomy prophecy; by modesty in prosperity, and by proudly generosity when fortune comes with both hands full to realize a just ambition." Among his immediate friends and associates, Mr. W. H. Dana, the president of the Camden and Amherst Railroad, bore high testimony to the energy and ability with which Mr. Packer had carried out his great mining and railroad enterprises, and acknowledged that although Pennsylvania is only his adopted State, few of her sons have done more to develop her mineral resources.

Mr. Packer enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the community in which he lives. This it has shown by electing him to public office whenever he could be induced to accept it. He served his neighbors several years in the General Assembly of the State, his services there ending with the year 1851. He was then elected judge of the county court, which position he held five years, and hence he is familiarly known as Judge Packer. More recently he has represented the district for two consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States, and he has insisted on presenting his name to the National Convention of the Democratic party, as a candidate for the first office in its gift of the American people.

Mr. Packer's whole career exemplifies the truth that in the United States there is no distinction to which any young man may not aspire, and with energy, diligence, intelligence, and perseverance, when he is not deterred from his path by a fatal accident, he can reach the summit of the mountain of success. His life has been the means of creating in the Lehigh valley.

The testimony in the Erie railroad slaughter indicates that no less than the employees of the road, including the regular conductors, were advised by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The conductor was in his office, or sleeping car; the train was moved without a signal; and, according to the conductor's testimony, it is customary to sleep on run trains on the Erie Road against positive orders. The verdict holds the sleepers equally guilty, and exonerates all other employees of the road. Immediately on the reception of the verdict the engineer, James M. McQuinn, was arrested on a charge of murder, and if convicted—hanged. A few examples of this sort and there would be fewer railway smash ups.

A boy circus-rider at Louisville was offered a horse and equipments worth \$2,600 if he would turn twenty-five consecutive somersaults on the horse's back while under the roadway. He accomplished the feat without difficulty, and then turned turtle, with results before disappointing. Such a feat has never before been attempted.

A new family velocipede which will carry four persons, and is worked without pedals, has been patented in Springfield, Mass., and the Forney says it is a practical success.

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The superior merits of the "Singer" Machine over all others, either for Family or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that a comparison of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

Our NEW FAMILY MACHINE. This machine is quiet, light, and durable, and is adapted for sewing all kinds of fabrics, such as Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton, and is especially adapted for sewing on buttons, and for making collars, cuffs, and all other articles of dress-making. It is the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Sewing, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, and all other work, are so arranged, that it can be adapted especially for the Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases for the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the Machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, 235 Broadway, N. Y. C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, keeps these Machines on hand for sale at his store on High and Arch streets. He is respectfully invited to call on him for a full and complete description of the various styles of Sewing Machines, and also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk, and all other articles always on hand.